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| 10/016,256 | 12/10/2001 | Rene Charles Aquilina | 10013703 | 4549 |

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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
P.O. Box 272400
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

| EXAMINER | |
|---|---|
| DIVINE, LUCAS | |
| **ART UNIT** | **PAPER NUMBER** |
| 2624 | |

DATE MAILED: 10/05/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 10/016,256 | AQUILINA, RENE CHARLES | |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | Lucas Divine | 2624 | |

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *10 December 2001*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-16 and 20* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *17-19* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *10 December 2001* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Drawings*

1. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(4) because reference character "50" has been used to designate both laptop computer 52 and telematics system 24.

2. The drawings are objected to because Examiner believes that in Figs. 4 and 5, the top 78 should be 68 for the back of the seat.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

## *Claim Objections*

3. Claim 10 is objected to because of the following informalities: the claim recites "a vehicle having a chamber for receiving said printer and a passenger seat therein". It is not clear whether the chamber is just receiving the printer or receiving both the printer and the passenger seat. Is it a printer chamber or the whole interior chamber of the vehicle?

Based on the dependent claims, Examiner has interpreted the limitation to mean the chamber is only for a printer, but appropriate correction is required to make the claim clear as to what the invention claimed is.

## *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Takumi (JP 2001-328310).

Regarding claim 10, Takumi teaches **a in-vehicle printer** (Figs. 1 and 2) **comprising:**

**a printer** (Figs. 1 and 2, printer shown inside sheet) **operably connected to a host device** (0026), **said host device commanding the printer** (0026); **and,**

**a vehicle** (0017, wherein seat is in an automobile) **having a chamber** (chamber shown in Fig. 1) **for receiving said printer and a passenger seat therein** (Fig. 1, wherein Takumi teaches that the seat shown can be the front seats 1 of a car), **said passenger seat having a passenger seating area** (shown in Fig. 2, where the person sits);

**wherein said printer is operably secured within said chamber such that said printer does not occupying any portion of said seating area** (Fig. 1, wherein Takumi teaches that any seat of a car can have the printer, but specifically front seats 1, and driver's seat is given as example, but any seat can work).

Regarding claim 12, which depends from claim 10, Takumi teaches **said host device is a portable computer** (0026).

Regarding claims 13, which depends from claim 10, Takumi teaches **said chamber is received within said passenger seat** (Fig. 1).

Regarding claim 14, which depends from claim 13, Takumi teaches **said passenger seat has a seat back, and said chamber is received within said seat back** (Figs. 1 and 2).

Regarding claim 15, which depends from claim 14, Takumi teaches **said seatback includes an inlet slot** (paper tray inlet slot 4) **and an exit slot** (output sheet feeder 3) **and a print medium may be inserted through said inlet slot** (paper placed in tray and inserted through slot 4) **such that said print medium travels through said inlet slot to said printer** (Fig. 1), **and from said printer through said exit slot** (output feeder 3).

5. Claim 1 and 2 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by Rigo et al. (US 2002/0049535).

Regarding claim 1, Rigo teaches **an in-vehicle information printing system** (Fig. 3) **for an occupant in a vehicle** (Fig. 2) **comprising:**

**a printer** (52) **operably received within the vehicle** (Figs. 2 and 3 show the interior of the vehicle); **and,**

**a telematics system** (32) **providing information to the occupant** (information discussed throughout as the point of the telematics system),

**said telematics system serving as a host device for commanding the printer** (second half of 0041);

**such that said information from the telematics system may be printed on a print medium operably connected to the printer to thereby allow the vehicle occupant to display said information in printed format** (second half of 0041, middle of 0052).

Regarding claim 2, which depends from claim 1, Rigo teaches **said information is wirelessly provided to the vehicle from a remote location** (abstract, 0041).

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 3 – 9 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takumi and Rigo et al.

Regarding claims 3 – 5, which depends from claim 1, Rigo doesn't specifically discuss where the printer is located because Rigo is more specifically for the object of the telematics system side.

However, Takumi does teach

**wherein said printer is operably secured within a passenger compartment of the vehicle** (Fig. 1).

**wherein said printer is secured within a passenger seat of the vehicle, said passenger seat has a seating area, and said printer does not occupy any portion of said seating area** (Fig. 1, wherein Takumi teaches that any seat of a car can have the printer, but specifically front seats 1, and driver's seat is given as example, but any seat can work).

**wherein said passenger seat has a seat back and a back side, wherein said printer is operably received within a chamber in said seat back and is accessible through said back side of said seat back** (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to place the printer of Rigo in the location of Takumi. The motivations would have been to place the printer out of the way of the user as well as clear motivations stated in Takumi in subject of invention, 0004, 0011. Other motivations are well known in the art.

Regarding claim 6, which depends from claim 1, Rigo doesn't specifically teach that the printer can connect to other items other than the telematics system.

However, Takumi teaches **printer includes a port for operably connecting a personal computer** (USB port or infrared ray port or parallel port etc..., 0026)**, and said personal computer serves as a second host device for commanding the printer** (0026).

It would have been obvious in the system of Rigo to have the printer be able to access personal computers wirelessly to print data. The printer can already be wireless in Rigo, and by allowing other types of computers to access the printer, it could be used for printing even more things that a user might want to print, such as a work report or something from the personal computer that a user might have.

Regarding claim 7, which depends from claim 6, Takumi teaches **said port for operably connecting the personal computer is wireless** (infrared ray 0026).

Regarding claim 8, Rigo **teaches a method for displaying information from a telematics system, the telematics system able to wirelessly transmit information from a remote location to the vehicle** (abstract, throughout)**, the vehicle having a passenger compartment with a plurality of passenger seats therein** (car 10)**, each said passenger seat having a seating area, said method for displaying information comprising the steps of:**

**operably connecting the telematics system to the printer** (Fig. 3, connection between telematics system 32 and printer 52);

**receiving information through the telematics system** (second half of 0041, middle of 0052 and throughout);

**printing the information on a print medium operably secured to the in-vehicle printer** (second half of 0041, middle of 0052).

Rigo doesn't specifically discuss where the printer is located because Rigo is more specifically for the object of the telematics system side.

However, Takumi teaches **securing a printer within the passenger compartment such that the seating area of each passenger seat within the vehicle is not blocked by any portion of the printer** (Figs. 1 and 2, wherein Takumi teaches that any seat of a car can have the printer, but specifically front seats 1, and driver's seat is given as example, but any seat can work).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to place the printer of Rigo in the location of Takumi. The motivations would have been to place the printer out of the way of the user as well as clear motivations stated in Takumi in subject of invention, 0004, 0011. Other motivations are well known in the art.

Regarding claim 9, which depends from claim 8, Takumi teaches **step of operably connecting an auxiliary host device to the printer** (0026).

Regarding claim 11, which depends from claim 10, while Takumi teaches a printer in a car, it doesn't go into the details of what is printed.

Rigo teaches a system where the **host device is a vehicle telematics system** (abstract and throughout) as well as printing in a vehicle with telematics.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to place the printer of Rigo in the location of Takumi. The motivations would have been to place the printer out of the way of the user as well as clear motivations stated in Takumi in subject of invention, 0004, 0011. Other motivations are well known in the art.

7. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takumi as applied to claim 14 above, and further in view of Austin et al. (US 6665089).

Regarding claim 16, which depends from claim 14, while Takumi teaches **passenger seat has a back side** (Fig. 1), Takumi does not teach that you can access the printer at all, just where it is located and how it works.

However, Austin teaches (and it is well known in the art) to have a way to access the printer components (for maintenance, replenishing ink/toner, etc.) including **said chamber is accessible through an access door, said access door is pivotally secured to said seat back to define a closed position and an open position** (Fig. 7 shows the access door open to be able to get to the printer components).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that a user would want to perform maintenance, fix paper jams, replenish toner, and other operations that getting to the components allows, thus adding an access door that opens like Austin to the back of printer of Takumi would have been obvious.

8. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takumi as applied to claim 14 above, and further in view of Bertrand Belanger Pascal (FR 2779695) hereafter as Pascal.

Regarding claim 20, which depends from claim 14, Takumi teaches that the flap for outputting is open in Fig. 1, thus Takumi does not specifically teach being able to open and close the output tray.

However, Pascal teaches incorporating a pivoting flap 13 for a printer in a car.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to allow the flap 4 to be closed as well as open, thus introducing a pivoting flap to a printer in a car. The motivations for doing so would have been to allow more room in the car when the flap is closed, as well as not allow dust and other contaminants into the printer when it is not in use, which would be particularly bad in Takumi since the flap is pointing up when open.

### *Allowable Subject Matter*

9. Claims 17 – 19 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims as well as if the objection to claim 10 were overcome.

### *Conclusion*

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

US-2003/0151590, Pollard teaches advertising system and method, note Fig. 1, 6-9 and paragraphs 0042, 0045.

US-5185857, Rozmanith et al. teaches method and apparatus for multi-optional processing, storing, transmitting and retrieving graphical and tabular data in a mobile transportation distributable and/or networkable communications and/or data processing system, note col. 6 lines 11-22, printer behind seat in a car.

US-2001/0016825, Pugliese, III et al. teaches electronic ticketing and reservation system and method, note 0098.

US-2003/0008707, Walker et al. teaches method and apparatus for providing credits for game play, note back seat printer, 0036.

US-6526335, Treyz et al. teaches automobile personal computer systems, note Fig. 3, Fig. 99, col. 14 lines 3-13 and throughout.

US-3550001, Hanley teaches teleprinter equipment mounting assembly.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lucas Divine whose telephone number is 571-272-7432. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 7:30am - 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Moore can be reached on 571-272-7437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Lucas Divine
Examiner
Art Unit 2624

ljd

KING Y. POON
PRIMARY EXAMINER